Training and Evaluation Outline Report

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Task Number: 43-SEC-4506

Task Title: Perform Field Maintenance Functions

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Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary	Source Information
	AR 750-1	Army Materiel Maintenance Policy	Yes	No	
	AR 750-10	ARMY MODIFICATION PROGRAM	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-31, C1	Recovery and Battle Damage Assessment and Repair (BDAR)	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-33	Maintenance Operations	Yes	Yes	
	DA PAM 750-1	Army Materiel Maintenance Procedures	Yes	No	
	DA PAM 750-3	Guide to Field Maintenance Operations	Yes	No	
	GCCS-Army Smartbook	GCSS-Army Smartbook	Yes	No	
	GCSS-Army EUM+	GCSS-Army End User's Manual (EUM+)	Yes	No	
	UNIT SOP	Unit / Unit's Standard Operating Procedure SOP	Yes	No	

Conditions: The unit is conducting maintenance operations and providing support to organic units. Upon receipt of a mission or work order, maintenance sections perform field maintenance functions. Unit equipment density listings are available and supporting supply locations are known. The maintenance control section has analog and digital communications with the maintenance sections and higher headquarters (HQ). The unit operation order (OPORD) is present with all annexes, specified time constraints, and overlays. ATP 4-33, DA PAM 750-3, and the unit's internal and external maintenance Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are available and distributed to customer units.

Threat capabilities cover a full spectrum including information gathering; hostile force sympathizers; terrorist activities including suicide bombings; and conventional, air supported, and reinforced squad operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. Must include four or more operational environment conditions that includes a hybrid threat, various types of terrain, time restrictions, social (population, cultural & language implications). Additional variables may include information (media, population perception), infrastructure (bridges, electricity, roads, urban area), or economic (local vendors, contractual & supply implications).

All communications systems are subject to disruption due to several factors, including enemy activity, weather, equipment failure, and interruptions or damage to the civil and military infrastructure.

Operational Environment:

1. Military: Primary threat consists of both conventional and irregular forces. These forces may infiltrate the area of operations in squad or platoon-sized elements, with the objectives of intelligence gathering, harassment, disruption, or complete destruction of friendly forces. Primary means of engagement is that of ambush using light infantry weapons, and often initiated by mines or improvised explosive devices (IED). In addition, terrorists, criminal elements, and enemy sympathizers may engage by means of ambush, kidnapping, or any type of IED attack, and may engage in efforts to turn the local population against friendly forces.

2. Physical terrain: Terrain in which operations may be conducted covers the entire geographic spectrum, including urban to rural, flat to mountainous, desert to swamp, and tropical to arctic environments.

3. Time: Time restrictions are as given in the warning/operations order. Extreme conditions, such as weather or CBRN contamination, have a detrimental effect on all factors of the Operational Environment, especially time.

4. Social: The population in the operational environment may be friendly, hostile, apathetic, or a combination of all three. This variable is subject to change on a day-to-day basis, and the commander must be continually cognizant of the latest intelligence. Cultural issues and language barriers may

frustrate the ability to communicate with local nationals.

5. Political: Government may be democratic or authoritarian and may be stable or unstable. Most OEs have at least two political rival political factions competing for power. Unstable government or a failed economy may drive unemployed workers to the streets, demonstrating and rioting. Attitude of the general population toward US Forces is mixed. Some regard US Forces as saviors, while others regard US Forces with contempt.

6. Economic: All economies are based primarily on either agriculture or manufacturing (goods), supplemented by substantial services. Other variables, such as weather or politics, will affect the economy in each OE. In the event of a weak or failed economy, banks become insolvent, goods and subsistence become scarce, vendors have little to sell, and organized crime may control most of the markets.

7. Infrastructure: Infrastructure may become austere or totally fail due to enemy activity, economic conditions, or a failed government. Frequent disruptions in basic support, such as electricity and potable water, create unrest in the population. Highway and rail networks are critical in supporting military operations. In the event of failed infrastructure, road conditions, including bridges and tunnels, may require re-routing of convoys and general traffic. Off-road travel may at times be necessary.

8. Information. Media in the OE may be either government or commercially owned and controlled. Local media may appear friendly but is likely to use media events as propaganda against US Forces and their allies. The local national (LN) populations perception of US Forces may be colored by media propaganda and is subject to change frequently. Both government and underground media sources can implement information warfare (INFOWAR) against US Forces in various forms of propaganda, using all common forms of media. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The unit performs field maintenance functions In Accordance With (IAW) ATP 4-33, required technical publications, specified time constraints, internal and external SOPs, and the commanders guidance

To obtain a T, this task must be conducted during an external evaluation, in a dynamic and complex environment with four or more Operational Environment (OE) variables and a hybrid threat at night with 75% or more leaders present and 80% or more Soldiers present. The unit must receive a GO on 80% of the performance measures, ALL critical performance measures, and at least 80% GO on the leader performance measures.

LEADER STATEMENT: For this task, a leader is defined as a Soldier who is in an officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer (NCO), or civilian position designated by grade, paragraph, and title on the units Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE). Leaders may also be anyone assigned to the unit and designated as such by the unit commander, i.e., Subject Matter Experts (SME) who possess the requisite knowledge and skill sets to perform a particular task (for example, conduct a specific operation, or operate technical equipment).

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan and Prepare			Execute						Evaluate	
Operational Environment		Training Environment (L/V/C)	% Leaders present at training/authorized	% Present at training/authorized	External evaluation	Performance measures	Critical performance measures	Leader performance measures	Evaluator's observed task proficiency rating	Commander's assessment
SQD & PLT										
Dynamic (Single Threat)	Night	Commanders will determine if task training will be conducted under live, virtual, or constructive conditions using corresponding event types (e.g., class, situational training exercise (STX), field training exercise (FTX)) to facilitate the crawl-walk-run methodology of training progression. External evaluations (EXEVAL) must be conducted in a live environment.	>=75%	>=80%	Yes	>=80% GO	All	>=85% GO	T	T
Static (Single Threat)	Day		60-74%	60-79%	No	65-79% GO	<All	75-84% GO	P	P
			<=59%	<=59%		<65% GO		<=74% GO	U	U

Remarks: Task steps and performance measures are intended to be arranged in a logical order. However, they are not intended to be interpreted as a “required order” for performance. Not every performance task steps and/or performance measures of collective task will be applicable to every unit.

Prior to evaluation, coordination should be made between the evaluator, the unit itself, and the evaluated units’ higher headquarters (if required) to determine the task step(s) and/or performance measure(s) that must be performed during the evaluation or identify performance steps/measures that do not apply to the unit and may be omitted and identified as N/A during the evaluation. However, when evaluating this task, only the CRITICAL performance steps and measures will be used to calculate the overall percentage total in the training evaluation criteria matrix.

Training begins with the execution of pre-combat checks and inspections. Training ends when designated training objectives for the training events or exercises are performed to Army standard. Unit leadership should conduct an After-Action Report (AAR) to determine future training requirements for the unit.

Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix Operational Environment (OE) Definitions:

Static—a static training environment has aspects of operational variables needed to stimulate mission variables that are fixed throughout the units' execution of the task.

Dynamic—a dynamic training environment has operational variables and threat Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP) for assigned counter-tasks that change in response to the execution of friendly force tasks.

Complex—a complex training environment requires a minimum of four—terrain, time, military (threat), and social (population)—or more operational variables; brigade and higher units require all eight operational variables to be replicated in varying degrees based on the task being trained.

Single threat—a single threat in a training environment is a conventional force, irregular force, criminal element, or terrorist force.

Hybrid threat—a hybrid threat in a training environment uses diverse and dynamic combination of conventional forces, irregular forces, terrorist forces, and criminal elements unified to achieve mutually benefitting effects.

Task steps and measures were developed using the Plan, Prepare, Execute, and Assess (PPEA) construct to reinforce the operations process and is implied throughout the Training & Evaluation Outline (T&EO) as applicable.

Notes: 1. DISRUPTED COMMUNICATION NETWORKS: Leaders need to be able to command their formations when communication networks are disrupted, while on the move, and without perfect situational awareness. Training to become proficient in the use of analog data tracking systems, voice communications, and unaided navigation techniques requires significant amounts of repetition, particularly when integrating all the elements of combat power. Habitual relationships practiced standard operating procedures, and the use of battle drills can mitigate some of the risk and friction inherent in lost situational awareness.

2. REPORTING ERRORS AND RECOMMENDING IMPROVEMENTS: Feedback is welcome to help improve this collective task. If errors are found, or if someone would like to recommend improvements to the performance steps and procedures in this collective task, please let us know. The preferred method is to submit a DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) with recommended changes via email to usarmy.gregg-adams.tradoc.mbx.cascom-g3-collective@army.mil Recommended changes will be reviewed, validated to ensure approved Army or joint doctrine supports recommendation(s), and implemented as appropriate.

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: The unit receives an order to perform field maintenance

DANGER

Alerts users to an operating procedure or practice, which if not strictly observed, could result in personal injury, loss of life, and/or damage to or loss of equipment.

WARNING

Alerts users to an operating procedure or practice, which if not correctly followed, could result in personal injury or loss of life.

CAUTION

Alerts users to an operating procedure or practice, which if not strictly observed, could result in damage to or destruction of equipment.

Performance Steps and Measures

NOTE: Assess task proficiency using the task evaluation criteria matrix.

NOTE: Asterisks (*) indicate leader steps; plus signs (+) indicate critical steps.

STEP/MEASURE	GO	NO-GO	N/A
Plan			
+* 1. Maintenance Control OIC and Section Leaders initiate Troop Leading Procedures (TLP) upon receipt or in anticipation of a mission			
+* 2. Maintenance Control OIC and Section Leaders conduct a thorough mission analysis of the higher headquarters order to determine how the unit best contributes to the higher headquarters' mission, commander's intent, and concept of operation			
a. Identify mission requirements			
b. Identify unit and equipment priorities			
c. Identify subordinate and supported command's maintenance capabilities			
d. Review controlled exchange and cannibalization guidance			
Note: Controlled exchange, Cannibalization, and BDAR authorizations are in OPORD Annex F, Sustainment (Field Maintenance)			
e. Define the field maintenance concept of support for all customer units			
f. Forecast maintenance and related material requirements based on Mission, Enemy, Terrain, Troops, Time available, Civil considerations, and Informational considerations (METT-TC(I)) factors and future operational plans			
+* 3. Maintenance Control OIC issue initial guidance and maintenance priorities			
Prepare			
+* 4. Maintenance Control OIC and Section Leaders review the Company Risk Assessment and related Section SOP requirements to determine acceptable risk levels for maintenance operations, balancing risks and priorities to the overall success of the operation.			
Note: Risk is defined as a probability or threat of damage, injury, liability, loss or other negative occurrence that is caused by external or internal vulnerabilities that may be neutralized by preemptive action. Risk assessment is a process of identifying, analyzing, and prioritizing programmatic and critical risks which includes quantifying risks in terms of performance, schedule, and cost. Risks identified in the risk assessment become critical elements of the source selection plan and the RFP. These risks have a common thread that starts with the requirement, ties to the risk assessment, then to the RFP, proposal, evaluation and contract execution.			
a. Identify safety requirements			
b. Identify environmental stewardship requirements			
+* 5. Maintenance Control OIC synchronize unit maintenance activities			
a. Participate in higher HQ maintenance meetings			
b. Establish liaisons with higher HQ Supply/Logistics Officer(s) and field maintenance units			
c. Establish production control procedures			
d. Review and update maintenance internal and external Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)			
e. Coordinate organic recovery support and reinforcing recovery support to customer units			
f. Coordinate technical assistance visits with customer units			
g. Coordinate maintenance support for tactical operations with customer units			
+* 6. Maintenance Control Section personnel prepare for operations			
a. Establish power generation			
b. Establish Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-A) connectivity			
c. Establish production control procedures			
d. Review stock control procedures and guidelines outlined in unit SOP			
e. Review receipt, storage, and issue of repair parts and major assemblies			
+* 7. Maintenance Section NCOIC and personnel prepare for maintenance operations			
a. Establish worksite and power generation			
b. Prepare necessary forms and publications IAW internal Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)			
c. Prepare required tool kits			
d. Prepare common and special test equipment			
e. Request lift requirements with the Maintenance Control Section (If required)			
f. Coordinate for transportation of equipment (If required)			
g. Coordinate for additional supporting equipment (If required)			
+* 8. Service and Recovery Section NCOIC and personnel prepare for maintenance operations			
a. Establish worksite and power generation			
b. Prepare necessary forms and publications IAW internal Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)			
c. Prepare required tool kits			
d. Prepare common and special test equipment			
e. Coordinate initial meeting/link-up with customer unit			
f. Conduct equipment Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) prior to mission execution			
g. Conduct Individual Pre-combat checks/Pre-combat inspections prior to mission execution			

h. Identify mission requirements

i. Plan and conduct key rehearsals

(1) Review anticipated recovery techniques

(2) Review current BDAR techniques

j. Establish recovery team personnel

k. Brief recovery team

l. Dispatch recovery team and equipment

+* 9. Maintenance Control OIC integrate unit system specialists into maintenance planning | | | |

Note: These system specialists include certified unit armorer, patriot missile, signal, military intelligence, chemical, or a maneuver unit's master gunner. In some instances, these personnel receive special tools to perform maintenance on their assigned system.

+* 10. Maintenance Control OIC conduct key action rehearsals prior to execution | | | |

Execute

+* 11. Maintenance Control OIC direct maintenance control operations | | | |

a. Direct, control, and supervise the unit's field maintenance mission and activities

b. Direct cross-leveling of repair assets as priorities change

c. Perform maintenance management and production control functions

d. Maintain liaisons with customer units

e. Manage repair resources to ensure needed resources are on hand

f. Monitor status of all work requests throughout the workflow process managing approved SIS reports to minimize maintenance down time

g. Monitor the quality control program for compliance with the internal maintenance SOP

h. Coordinate evacuation of equipment to maintenance element if backlog levels or repair time guidelines are exceeded

i. Supervise BDAR procedures in accordance with ATP 4-31 and unit SOP

j. Enforce safety procedures

k. Enforce environmental stewardship procedures

+* 12. Maintenance Control Section personnel conduct operations | | | |

a. Provide inspection and classification expertise

b. Verify GCSS-A system operability

c. Dispatch organic equipment and vehicles

d. Maintain organic and customer unit scheduled services and maintenance data

e. Create and close work order tasks

f. Distribute maintenance requests to appropriate work sections

g. Verify work order status information provided by the sections for timeliness and accuracy

h. Update approved sustainment information system organic and customer work orders that are awaiting parts to assist in monitoring maintenance workload

i. Secure repair parts from pilferage and exposure to environmental conditions

j. Maintain repair parts and major assemblies

k. Maintain stockage levels of selected repair parts designated as shop/bench stock consistent with authorized levels

l. Process unserviceable recoverable or excess repair parts for turn-in to supply system

m. Forward status reports to the support operations/distribution management section in accordance with unit SOP

n. Practice safety procedures

o. Practice environmental stewardship procedures

+* 13. Maintenance Section NCOIC and personnel perform maintenance operations | | | |

a. Identify specific task or work order requirements

b. Verify work order status reports for accuracy

c. Repair, modify or fabricate component repair parts, as required/directed

d. Conduct Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) inspection

e. Notify MCS personnel that work orders are completed and ready for unit owning pickup

f. Practice safety procedures

g. Practice environmental stewardship procedures

+* 14. Service and Recovery Section NCOIC and personnel perform maintenance operations | | | |

a. Report recovery team progress through applicable command and control systems

b. Conduct Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) inspection

c. Inspect equipment to determine if recovery/repair is required

d. Identify method of recovery/repair

e. Recover/evacuate disabled equipment

f. Repair equipment in accordance with Battle Damage Assessment and Repair (BDAR) (if required)

g. Maintain communications throughout the recovery operation through applicable command and control systems

h. Design, fabricate, modify, and/or repairs, fixtures, dies, and special tools to facilitate metalworking or nonmetallic repair operations

Assess

+* 15. Maintenance Control OIC and Section Leaders substantiated maintenance timelines and completed tasks IAW unit SOP, current regulations, policies, and commander's guidance			
+* 16. Maintenance Control OIC and Section Leaders confirmed all shop stock/bench stock inventories were up-to-date and conducted IAW unit SOP, current regulations, policies, and commander's guidance			
+* 17. Maintenance Control OIC and Section Leaders implemented Command Maintenance Discipline Program (CMDP) supervisory and managerial procedures and checklists to meet regulatory requirements and validate the unit is adhering to existing Army policies			
+* 18. Maintenance Control OIC and associated personnel conducted an After-Action Review (AAR) to record findings assessing the performances and actions of all maintenance sections to improve future operations (When mission allows)			
+* 19. Maintenance Control OIC and Section Leaders conducted a thorough post mission analysis to determine if the need for reinforcing support is needed (if required)			

Task Performance Summary Block

Training Unit			ITERATION							
_____			1		2		3		4	
Date of Training per Iteration:										
Day or Night Training:			Day / Night		Day / Night		Day / Night		Day / Night	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Leaders Authorized		% Leaders Present								
Total Soldiers Authorized		% Soldiers Present								
Total Number of Performance Measures		% Performance Measures 'GO'								
Total Number of Critical Performance Measures		% Critical Performance Measures 'GO'								
Live Fire, Total Number of Critical Performance Measures		% Critical Performance Measures 'GO'								
Total Number of Leader Performance Measures		% Leader Performance Measures 'GO'								
MOPP LEVEL										
Evaluated Rating per Iteration T, P, U										

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: Sometimes

MOPP 4 Statement: Some iterations of this task may be performed in Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) Level 1-4 as directed by the commander and/or unit leaders. At MOPP 4, performance degradation factors increase mission completion time. Enforce compliance with commander's guidance and applicable unit SOPs when conducting operations in all stages of MOPP.

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: Night vision goggles are not required to conduct this task. However, they may be required when conducting sustainment unit operations, during movement, or Soldier duties as assigned.

Prerequisite Collective Task(s): None

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
1.	71-PLT-5100	Conduct Troop Leading Procedures	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
12.	43-CO-4392	Maintain Maintenance Records and Publications	43 - Maintenance (except missile) (Collective)	Approved
13.	43-SEC-0015	Perform Wheel Vehicle Field Maintenance	43 - Maintenance (except missile) (Collective)	Approved
13.	43-SEC-0002	Perform Maintenance on Armament Equipment	43 - Maintenance (except missile) (Collective)	Approved
13.	43-SEC-0011	Perform Ground Support Equipment Maintenance	43 - Maintenance (except missile) (Collective)	Approved
13.	43-SEC-0001	Perform Maintenance on Communication and Electronic Equipment	43 - Maintenance (except missile) (Collective)	Approved
14.	43-SEC-0010	Perform Service and Recovery Operations	43 - Maintenance (except missile) (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
11.	091-91AO-1020	Identify the capabilities of Maintenance Organizations at Division and below.	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
11.	091-MCST-4001	Manage Logistics Information Systems	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
12.	921-PBM-2016	Administer Personnel Actions in GCSS-Army	921 - 83rd, United States Army Reserve Readiness Training Center	Approved
12.	101-000-0001	Operate the Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT).	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
12.	921-PBM-2037	Update Equipment Authorizations Documents in GCSS-A	921 - 83rd, United States Army Reserve Readiness Training Center	Approved
13.	091-91B-1054	Maintain Diesel Engine on a Wheeled Vehicle	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
13.	091-91D-2002	Inspect Tactical Power Network unit, Command Post, or Tactical Operations Center Central Power Grid Layout	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
13.	091-94F-1057	Repair Combat Service Support/Very Small Aperture Terminal (CSS/VSAT)	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
13.	091-91F-1026	Maintain the M2 Series .50 Cal Machine Gun	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
13.	091-91F-1005	Maintain the M4/M16 Series 5.56mm Carbine	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
13.	091-91B-1056	Replace Engine on a Wheeled Vehicle	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
13.	091-91C-3017	Perform a Quality Control/Quality Assurance Inspection on Ground Support Equipment.	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
13.	091-94F-1010	Repair Night Vision Devices	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
14.	091-915A-1035	Manage Allied Trade Operations	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
14.	091-915A-1028	Manage Recovery Operations	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
ST 4.1	Coordinate Equipment Maintenance
ST 4.3.2.3	Coordinate Maintenance Services
OP 4.3	Provide Equipment Maintenance

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
55-72/1/1	Maintenance, Office, Storage (MOS) Semitrailer, 53 Foot, 380V AC 50Hz	DVC	1
55-72/1/2	Maintenance, Office, Storage (MOS) Semitrailer 48 Foot, 480V AC 60HZ	DVC	1
GTA 21-08-001	Composite Risk Management Quick Reference Booklet	GTA	1
GTA 25-06-023	After Action Review Techniques	GTA	1
GTA 05-08-002	Environmental-Related Risk Assessment	GTA	1
GTA 09-10-046	Small Unit Leader's Card (Intermediate Maintenance Light)	GTA	1

Equipment (LIN)

LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified		

Materiel Items (NSN)

NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No materiel items specified			

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to the current Environmental Considerations manual and the current GTA Environmental-related Risk Assessment card. It is the responsibility of all Soldiers and Department of the Army civilians to practice environmental stewardship. All operations conducted on Army installations must comply with federal, state, local, and host nation environmental requirements and applicable Army regulations. Army personnel will maintain compliance at all sites in the U.S. and abroad, which will in turn establish good relationships with environmental officials and local communities. Environmental risk management consists of the following steps:

a. Identify Hazards. Leaders identify environmental hazards during METT-TC(I) analysis. An environmental hazard is a condition with the potential of polluting air, soil, or water, or damaging or destroying cultural and historical artifacts.

b. Assess the Hazard. Leaders analyze potential severity of environmental degradation using the Environmental Risk Assessment. This assessment implements a risk impact value, which is defined as an indicator of the severity of environmental degradation. This value is applied to an environmental risk assessment matrix and used to quantify environmental risk resulting from the operation as high, medium, or low.

c. Make Environmental Risk Decisions. Leaders make decisions and develop measures to reduce high environmental risks.

d. Brief Chain of Command. Leaders brief the chain of command, to include the installation environmental office, if applicable, on proposed plans and pertinent high-risk environmental matrices. Risk decisions are made at a level of command that corresponds to the degree of risk.

See GTA 05-08-002, Environmental-Related Risk Assessment, for detailed instructions.

Reference: ATP 3-34.5, Environmental Considerations.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with current Risk Management Doctrine. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW current CBRN doctrine. Leaders must verify the validity of all training and evaluation plans from a safety viewpoint and conduct training at levels consistent with the abilities of the Soldiers being trained. They must also instill an awareness of individual safety in all subordinate leaders and Soldiers. All Soldiers must constantly be alert for and avoid situations that may result in injury or death. Be aware of the following:

a. At the training site, leaders must establish training safety overview procedures. Safety procedures should emphasize adherence to standards, consideration of environmental factors (i.e., wet bulb), risk assessment, and identification of factors contributing to and aiding in the prevention of accidents.

b. Leaders must know how to balance risks against training requirements and monitor conditions for safety and health hazards to control or eliminate them). The welfare of the Soldier is the primary factor in all situations.

c. Leaders must establish a buddy system for safety measures. Soldiers should maintain a safety watch on each other, with emphasis on individual safety training and first aid responsibilities. All unsafe conditions and unsafe acts must be recognized and reported. Soldiers must be alert to human error and know the capabilities and limitations of the vehicles and equipment they use. Establishment of proper safety procedures preserves troop strength by preventing personnel loss through accidents.

For further guidance, see ATP 5-19, Risk Management.